

62
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

TREATY WITH HAWAII.

MARCH 9, 1893.—Ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of printed documents transmitted hither with dispatches of our consul-general at Honolulu, relating to Chinese in Hawaii.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate.

AN ACT RESTRICTING CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Be it enacted by the Queen and the legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

SECTION 1. No Chinese, except women who have relatives by marriage or blood residing in this Kingdom, children under ten years of age, who have parents or guardians residing in this Kingdom, clergymen, teachers, and merchants heretofore residing and doing business in this Kingdom, except as hereinafter provided, shall be allowed to enter this Kingdom unless upon condition that while here he will engage in no trading or mechanical occupation other than domestic service or agricultural labor in the field or in sugar or rice mills, and that he will, whenever he shall cease to follow his vocation as agricultural laborer in the field or in sugar or rice mills, or as domestic servant, leave this Kingdom; and that for every breach of such condition he shall, upon conviction by any police or district justice, be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Conditional permits to enter this Kingdom may be granted by the minister of foreign affairs for such Chinese, not exceeding five thousand in number, as shall be recommended by the board of immigration upon the application of employers of domestic, agricultural, or labor, which said permits shall contain the condition, printed in

both the English language and in Chinese characters, that the bearer is allowed to enter this Kingdom solely on condition that while here he will engage in no trading or mechanical occupation other than domestic service or agricultural labor in the field or in rice or sugar mills, and that he will, whenever he shall cease to follow his vocation as agricultural laborer in the field or in sugar or rice mills or as domestic servant, leave this Kingdom, and that for every breach of such condition he shall on conviction by any police or district justice be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars. Permits to enter this Kingdom may also be granted by the minister of foreign affairs for any Chinese resident in this Kingdom at the date of the passage of this act, provided that such person shall have resided within the Kingdom for two years immediately preceding such passage; and also to such other persons as may wish to sojourn temporarily in the Kingdom as travelers, or as merchants having business interests in this Kingdom; provided that such sojourn shall not exceed six months; and provided that such person so permitted shall give a bond to said minister, in the sum of five hundred dollars, liquidated damages, conditioned that he will leave the Kingdom within six months, and if he shall be found within the Kingdom after the expiration of six months he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not to exceed six months. For each permit granted under this section the minister of foreign affairs shall be paid a fee of five dollars.

SEC. 3. The master of any vessel in which any Chinese for whom such permit shall not have been granted, other than clergymen, teachers, or merchants, formerly residing and doing business in this Kingdom, shall be brought into this Kingdom, and landed here, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for every Chinese so illegally brought into this Kingdom upon conviction thereof by any police or district justice, and such fine shall be a lien upon the vessel in which such Chinese shall have been brought into this Kingdom, and shall be enforced by proceeding in admiralty.

SEC. 4. Such permits shall be printed in duplicate, the duplicate being in such case preserved in the foreign office as a stub from which the original is taken; when the original shall be presented by any applicant for admission to the Kingdom, it shall be stamped across the face by the customs officers, in red ink, with the word "canceled" and also with the equivalent of said word in Chinese characters, and with the date of such cancellation. All such canceled permits shall be returned to the foreign office by the collector-general of customs, where, after being compared with their respective duplicates, they shall be filed and preserved.

SEC. 5. The minister of foreign affairs shall make suitable regulations whereby Chinese clergymen, colporteurs, and merchants formerly residing and doing business in this Kingdom shall be identified and vouched for as such before being allowed to land in this Kingdom, and no Chinese claiming to be such shall be allowed to land until he shall have received a certificate from the minister of foreign affairs certifying that such Chinese is allowed to enter this Kingdom as a returned clergyman, colporteur, or merchant, as the case may be. Such certificate shall, when presented by the holder thereof seek to enter the Kingdom, be stamped in red ink in like manner with the aforesaid permits and returned to such holder, and the counterparts shall be preserved in the foreign office.

SEC. 6. A fee of one dollar shall be paid at the foreign office for

each and every permit issued under section 2, and a fee of five dollars for each certificate issued under section 5 of this act.

SEC. 7. Every employer upon engaging the services of any such Chinese upon arrival in this Kingdom shall register in the foreign office the name and intended place of occupation of every Chinese thereby allowed to enter this Kingdom, and in case of any change in the employment of any such Chinese each successive employer shall cause such change to be registered in the foreign office.

SEC. 8. A charge of twenty-five cents shall be made for every name so registered, and every employer failing to cause such registry to be made shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars for every such failure, on conviction thereof by any police or district magistrate.

SEC. 9. This act shall not apply to diplomatic or other officers of the Chinese or other governments travelling upon the business of that Government, whose credentials shall be taken as an equivalent to the permit in this act mentioned and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this act as to other Chinese.

The collector-general, or any collector of customs, shall have the authority to detain any person detected in, or reasonably suspected of, a violation of any of the provisions of this act, and to hold him until a warrant of arrest can be obtained.

SEC. 10. All money received by the minister of foreign affairs under this act shall from time to time, after audit and payment of the necessary expenses for carrying out its provisions, be paid into the treasury to the credit of the "Chinese immigration fund."

SEC. 11. The following acts are hereby repealed: Chapter XXVIII, acts of 1887; chapters XVI and LX of the acts of 1888; chapters XLVII and LXVII of the acts of 1890; provided that such return permits which have been heretofore issued under the laws herein repealed shall be held valid in accordance with the provisions of said laws and regulations heretofore made thereunder.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect from the date of its approval.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act, having passed the third reading of the legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1892, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1892, was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, through the cabinet, and was not returned to the legislature within ten days (Sundays excepted) thereafter, and that the legislature had not adjourned prior to the expiration of said period of ten days.

Dated Honolulu, December 29, A. D. 1892.

JOHN S. WALKER,
President of the Legislature.

Attest:

C. J. MCCARTHY,
Clerk.

[By authority.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACTS RESTRICTING CHINESE IMMIGRATION, PASSED AT THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1892-'93.

Pursuant to the power and authority vested in the minister of foreign affairs by an act of the legislature passed on the 11th day of January, 1893, and by and with the consent of a majority of the executive council of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands,

I do hereby make and publish the following rules and regulations to be in force in conjunction with an act "restricting Chinese immigration," and amendments thereto, passed by the said legislature, until the same may be altered, amended, or nullified.

SECTION 1. There shall be, and hereby is, established a Chinese bureau in the foreign office, which will be open for the transaction of all business relating to Chinese immigration from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., on all week days except Saturday, when it will be open only from 9 a. m. to 12 noon. No business will be transacted on official holidays or other days when the Government building shall be closed.

SEC. 2. No applications for Chinese permits or certificates of any kind whatsoever will be entertained for vessels leaving Honolulu for China within 24 hours from the advertised departure of said vessel.

SEC. 3. All applications for return permits for Chinese residing in the Hawaiian Islands to be granted by the Chinese bureau of the foreign office must be accompanied by the applicant's receipt for taxes for the current year, his passenger ticket, his custom-house passport, and unless waived by the bureau, four photographs of himself, two full face and two profile. No application will be considered unless completed before presentation.

SEC. 4. Permits issued to Chinese residents to go to China and return will be granted only for a period not to exceed two years from the date of issue: *Provided*, That the minister of foreign affairs, in his discretion, by and with the advice of a majority of the executive counsel, may in exceptional cases extend the time herein stipulated.

SEC. 5. All applications for entry permits for Chinese women who have relatives by marriage or blood residing in the Hawaiian Islands, and all children, male and female, under 10 years of age who have parents or guardians residing in the Hawaiian Islands, shall, before presentation to the Chinese bureau of the foreign office, be certified to before the Chinese commercial agent, or the assistant Chinese commercial agent in the event of the absence or disability of the commercial agent, as to the truth of the statements contained in such application.

SEC. 6. No permits will be issued to Chinese who have become naturalized Hawaiian citizens, or who have been born in the Hawaiian Islands. Upon satisfactory evidence being produced of naturalization, or of the birth of children of Chinese parents resident in the Hawaiian Islands, upon application therefor, a special foreign office certificate will be issued to such naturalized Chinese and Hawaiian born children for filing in the office of the consul general at Hong Kong, for which a fee of \$1 will be charged by the Chinese bureau and a fee of \$1 at the Hong Kong office for registration.

SEC. 7. All permits issued by the foreign office and the consul-general at Hongkong are personal and not transferable. If transferred they will be confiscated and the holder prosecuted. If any Chinese shall, with intent and purpose to gain access to the Hawaiian Islands, tender or present, or cause to be tendered or presented, to any officer of customs, or any other official of the Hawaiian Government, any ticket, permit, passport, or other document other than a valid permit personal to himself for such Chinese to enter the Hawaiian Islands, the fact of such tender or presentation shall be deemed conclusive evidence of an attempt of such Chinese to land in the Hawaiian Islands without a permit.

SEC. 8. All permits issued under the said act and regulations and all photographs in connection therewith shall be surrendered by the holder

on entering the Hawaiian Islands to the collector-general of customs, or any other collector of customs, who shall promptly hand them to the Chinese bureau for verification, with the list of passengers on the arriving vessel.

SEC. 9. All applications for permits for merchants or travelers, having business interests in the Hawaiian Islands, to sojourn temporarily in the Hawaiian Islands for a period not to exceed six months, must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond for \$500, signed by one or more sureties resident in the Hawaiian Islands, approved by the minister of foreign affairs, and executed by such merchants or travelers. Immediately upon the arrival of any vessel having on board such merchant or traveler the said surety or sureties shall obtain from the foreign office a permit for landing the said merchant or traveler, and shall immediately upon his landing take him to the Chinese bureau to execute the said bond. The said surety and sureties shall, upon the departure of said merchant or traveler, file within seven days a declaration under oath, and certified to by the collector-general, that such merchant or traveler has left the Hawaiian Islands. On receipt of this evidence the bond will be cancelled, and all permits to embark for the Hawaiian Islands granted to merchants and travelers whose sureties have filed bonds on their behalf shall be null and void unless the merchants or travelers shall land in the Hawaiian Islands before the expiration of six months from the date of the issuance of the permits by the bureau.

SEC. 10. All bonds must have impressed upon them the treasury stamp of \$1.00 before being filed.

SEC. 11. A charge of 5 cents, or 50 cents a dozen, will be made for all printed forms issued from the foreign office.

SEC. 12. All permits issued by the foreign office must be visaed before the consul-general at Hongkong, or by the Hawaiian consul or vice-consul at whatever port the grantee may land at or depart from, he paying the customary charges for such visé.

SEC. 13. The following fees will be charged:

Foreign office.		Hongkong consulate-general.	
Return permits.....	\$5.00	Visé	\$1.00
Laborers' permit.....	1.00	Witnessing signature.....	1.00
Registration.....	.25		
Clergymen, teachers and colporteurs.....	5.00		
Certificate, naturalized Chinese and Hawaiian born children....	1.00	Registration.....	1.00
Merchants and travelers.....	5.00	Witnessing signature.....	1.00
Stamps on bonds.....	1.00		
Minors under 10.....	2.50		
Affixing stamp on application if no other fee is provided.....	.25		

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Approved in Executive Council the 7th day of February, 1893.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

P. C. JONES,
Minister of Finance.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

Chinese bureau, department of foreign affairs, Honolulu, H. I.,
February 7, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 6, 1893.

SIR: Referring to the letter sent your committee on the 28th ultimo, wherein was inclosed a copy of a communication of Mr. Pratt, the consul-general of Hawaii at San Francisco, relative to Hawaiian crown lands, I now have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter of Mr. Pratt, regarding his American citizenship.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith protest addressed by me to the President and United States Senate, copy of which I telegraphed to the Vice-President on the 10th instant, with a request that he would be pleased to present it to the Senate for consideration with the Hawaiian treaty of annexation.

My reason for telegraphing the protest to the Vice-President was because the press dispatches led me to believe that the Senate would come to a conclusion upon the treaty before it could arrive in Washington in the regular course of post, and the apparent urgency of the case was my excuse for what I now regret to learn was a somewhat irregular proceeding.

Subsequently I wrote an explanatory letter to the Vice-President, embodying a similar request, and I inclosed a copy of the protest signed by me.

To-day I received a letter from Mr. W. T. Bingham, private secretary to the Vice-President, acknowledging the receipt of my telegram, and informing me that under the rules of the Senate no petition, memorial, or other paper signed by a citizen or subject of a foreign power can be laid before the Senate unless transmitted to that body by the President of the United States. In my letter, however, I informed the Vice-President that I am an American citizen, of New England birth and descent, which should meet this objection; but lest this should not be the case I have the honor most respectfully to request that you would be pleased to submit this letter and accompanying protest to the President, to the end that it may become a record of the State Department, and be transmitted in the regular way to the Senate for consideration with the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

As an American citizen by birth and long descent, while representing for the time being the Hawaiian Government as consul-general at San Francisco, I feel constrained, in the interest of my wife Kekaaniau, chief heir by blood of Kamehameha III, to protest against the sequestration of the crown lands of Hawaii by treaty of annexation, having been advised that these lands revert to the corporal heirs of that King upon the suppression of the crown for the maintenance of which, with becoming dignity, the crown-lands trust was created by His Majesty. I need not trouble you with any argument on this point, as it involves a question of law which the courts may be called upon to decide, but most respectfully express the hope that you will accord me the favor herein asked, so that my wife's interest in the crown lands of

Hawaii may not be prejudiced through my ignorance of the rules of the Senate, impelled as I was to prompt action by the apparent urgency of the case.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
F. S. PRATT,
Hawaiian Consul-General.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information, a copy of a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, and of its accompaniments, touching affairs in Hawaii.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 24, 1893. (Received February 24.)

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Boston*.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

U. S. S. BOSTON, SECOND RATE,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, February 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the state of political affairs in Hawaii has remained unchanged since my last report of February 1.

As stated in that report the flag of the United States was raised over the Government building at 9 o'clock a. m. on February 1, the United States minister having been requested by the Hawaiian Provisional Government to assume a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands.

The battalion from this ship, under command of Lieut. Commander W. T. Swinburn, marched from their quarters ashore to the Government building, arriving there at 8:40 a. m. The building was then turned over to me and the battalion was formed in front of the building.

At 8:55 a. m. the proclamation to the Hawaiian people was read on the steps of the Government building by Lieut. W. R. Rush, the adjutant of the battalion, and at 9 a. m. the flag was raised over the building by my aid, Naval Cadet J. R. P. Pringle.

Since the establishment of the protectorate martial law has been suspended, and the general feeling seems to be one of security and satisfaction.

I inclose herewith copies of the request made to me by the United States minister and of my order to Lieut. Commander Swinburn.

The marine guard, under command of Lieut. H. L. Draper, is now in charge of the Government building, five of the guard being retained at the legation.

On February 3 the company under command of Lieut. Lucien Young was withdrawn, in accordance with an understanding between the President of the Provisional Government, the United States minister, and myself, the whole force being no longer deemed necessary.

The President, accompanied by the other members of the Provisional Government, paid an official visit to this ship on Friday, February 3, and were received with customary honors.

Very respectfully,

G. C. WILTSE,

Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. S. Boston.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Honolulu, February 1, 1893.

SIR: The Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands having duly and officially expressed to the undersigned the fear that said Government may be unable to protect life and property, and to prevent civil disorder in Honolulu, the capital of said Hawaiian Islands, request that the flag of the United States may be raised for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands, and to that end confer on the United States, through the undersigned, freedom of occupation of the public buildings of the Hawaiian Government and the soil of the Hawaiian Islands, so far as may be necessary for the exercise of such protection, but not interfering with the administration of the public affairs by said Provisional Government.

I hereby ask you to comply with the spirit and terms of the request of the Hawaiian Provisional Government, and to that end to use all the force at your command, in the exercise of your best judgment and discretion, you and myself awaiting instructions from the United States Government at Washington.

I am, sir, etc.,

JOHN L. STEVENS,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States.*

Capt. C. C. WILTSE, etc.

U. S. S. BOSTON, 2ND RATE,
Honolulu, H. I., February 1, 1893.

SIR: You will take possession of the government building and the American flag will be hoisted over it at 9 a. m.

Very respectfully,

G. C. WILTSE,

Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. S. Boston.

Lieut. Commander W. T. SWINBURNE,

Commanding Battalion, U. S. S. Boston.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *February 17, 1893.*

MY DEAR SIR: Ever since the arrival of the commissioners from the "Provisional Government" (?) of Hawaii, I have been tempted to write you the substance of the following appeal (for an appeal it is)—a cry for help from a scion of our old Revolutionary stock. The writer is of that class of his countrymen whose understanding of the distinctive and novel features of government founded and bequeathed by Washington and the fathers is as follows:

(1) The "divine right" of peoples and races to govern themselves. "The power of a government is from the consent of the governed."

(2) As a first corollary to the above, it is a crime against humanity for us to conquer and hold in subjection any nation.

(3) Corollary 2. The strength of our bond of union lies in the mutual cohesion (mutual esteem, common interests, common national pride) of the parts.

(4) Corollary 3. The great American doctrine (discovery) of "home rule"—i. e., the greatest possible freedom of action in local government consistent with the good of the whole.

(5) Corollary 4. In "annexing" a foreign country against the will of the majority of its population, we definitively annul our existing form of government more effectually and completely than by disunion, for in the latter case the fragments might each retain within itself the old system. But in the act of holding in bondage an Ireland of our own, we destroy the very essence of the Constitution itself.

(6) A large standing (regular) army is a menace to free institutions, therefore every virtuous, free people, alive to the preservation of their liberties, will ever look with jealousy and distrust upon a large military establishment. Therefore, also, in every self-governing people this prejudice against a large military establishment is a most healthy symptom of public virtue. Hence, any public policy which renders necessary a large standing army should be shunned as a plague. A system of foreign conquest, especially of countries with intervening oceans, would render a large standing army unavoidable. Q. E. D.

(7) The more heterogeneous the races of which a confederacy is composed, and the greater the area occupied, the more diverse and conflicting will be local interests and the more feeble the sentiment of national patriotism. It must seem obvious to any unbiased judgment that our system is already stretched to its utmost geographical and racial limit.

The apparent unanimity of public sentiment in favor of this infamous act of usurpation, spoliation, and subjugation, called the "annexation of Hawaii," appals and horrifies me. I have yet to hear of a cry of warning or of denunciation from a single prominent American, except from my revered old father. This apparently unanimous national sentiment warns me that our opinions concerning the spirit of our institutions are old-fashioned—perhaps obsolete. It may seem a hopeless task to attempt to stem this torrent. But I can not refrain my feeble single voice from a cry of warning or at least of despair and anguish in this supreme crisis.

A week ago I would have felt that it implied a want of confidence in your good, old-fashioned American sentiment of patriotism to have appealed to you on this subject. But now, in this evil day, a man elected to the Presidency by the self-styled American National party, takes the initiative in shoving his country into this abyss; a man who is, moreover, a great grandson of one of the signers of that modern Magna Charta—the Declaration of Independence. If this man so signally fails us, whom can we trust?

In looking around for some man to "come to the help of the Lord against the mighty," I can think of no countryman in the Senate to whom I so instinctively turn as yourself. I, an humble, inconspicuous citizen, appeal to you as to one of that same old declaration-signing stock (God bless its memory), a statesman ripe in years and wisdom and rich in loyal service to his country. In these, your latter days, will you not add this crowning sheaf to your life work, by raising your arm to avert this fatal blow to our heaven-inspired institutions?

The infamous nature of this transaction stands placarded by the published statements and "interviews" of its own advocates, the commissioners. According to their own accounts, what are the facts? These islands are inhabited by a semicivilized race of natives Christianized by American missionaries. They enjoy the right of franchise and self-government. Besides the natives there are at least equal numbers of Japanese and Chinese, mostly coolies (contract laborers). Finally, there is a handful of foreign adventurers, mostly Americans, who have expatriated themselves for the sake of greater gain. (The latter "have made their bed there. Let them lie in it.")

This coterie of foreigners lives mostly at the capital city, which is on the third island in size in the group. The native Queen desires to rule her own country by her own people. This incites a "revolution(?)" Where? Outside of Honolulu? The commissioners do not say so. By whom outside of this little foreign clique? The "revolution" is precipitated by the Queen, *who is guilty of the crime of asking her ministers to resign.* It so happens that, at this particular juncture, the defenseless city lies under the guns of one of our mightiest cruisers. To thwart this monarch *in her revolutionary project of forming a new ministry* 350 United States marines are paraded through the helpless town. This was entirely an innocent and peaceful proceeding, for, we are told, that the marines shot no one, and were particularly careful to "*camp on private property.*" That was highly commendable and proper, for had the marines camped on the palace grounds and stationed sentinels around it, the Queen might have taken the presence of the troops as an armed threat. But in a mere pique, it is to be supposed, at the presence of the troops on "private grounds," and at the yawning guns which confronted her from the ironclad monster in the harbor, the Queen incontinently abdicated. Then the poor foreigners, in default of any existing government, *and not having time to consult the wishes of the other islands*—possibly not even of Maui—had to form a provisional government. Since then it has transpired that the natives, tired of trying to govern themselves, are "willing" to be disenfranchised and to become residents of a military satrapy, under the dominion of the United States. This sham performance would be a farce were it not in effect the armed deposition of a monarch, the subjugation of her people, and the political suicide of the American Republic.

It is claimed that our Government was in ignorance of the impending revolution, and was in no sense a party thereto. In view of the above suspicious circumstances, it will be but natural for the peoples of the Old World to meet this assertion with a sneer of derision.

And to what motives in us, Americans, do these conspirators appeal?

First. Fear. We should be *afraid* to let some other nation acquire these islands, separated by a stretch of ocean nearly as wide as the Atlantic.

Second. Avarice. These islands are famous places for making money. Noble motives these for the commission of a crime.

To cap the climax, these Americans—scions of a race whose name stands for human right—do not propose to give these freeborn, self-governing natives a chance to vote on the question, as to whether they shall surrender their rights of franchise and their national life.

Finally, our people are now clamoring for the restriction of pauper immigration, but in this act we absorb a viler aggregation of humanity than can be found on the continent of Europe.

I pray you for the honor of our American name and for the sake of human liberty throughout the world to raise your voice against this outrage on them both.

Yours truly,

LATHAM ANDERSON.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
United States Senate.

Whereas, by current report in the public press of the State, a treaty between certain commissioners of the insurgent government of the Hawaii Islands and the Secretary of State of the United States has been made which said treaty has been duly signed and executed in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, which said treaty provides for the annexation of said Hawaii Islands to the United States as part of the territory thereof; and

Whereas; the President of the United States has sent a special message to Congress favoring the annexation of said islands with a recommendation that the Senate ratify said treaty; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the senate of the State of Missouri, and it is believed to be the consensus of opinion of a great majority of the people of the State, that past history of all the great civilized governments of the world has fully demonstrated the danger of vastness of territory and has often resulted as the direct cause of overthrow of many of them, and especially is any acquisition of oceanic territory dangerous to the peace, good order, loyalty, and perpetuity of the United States: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use all honorable means in their power to prevent the consummation of such proposed annexation and the ratification of such treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be by the secretary forwarded to each of the Senators and Congressmen, and also a copy each to the committee on Federal relations of the Senate and House of Congress of the United States at Washington, D. C.